

Consumer Price Index, November 2022

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Wednesday, December 21, 2022

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 6.8% year over year in November, following a 6.9% increase in October.

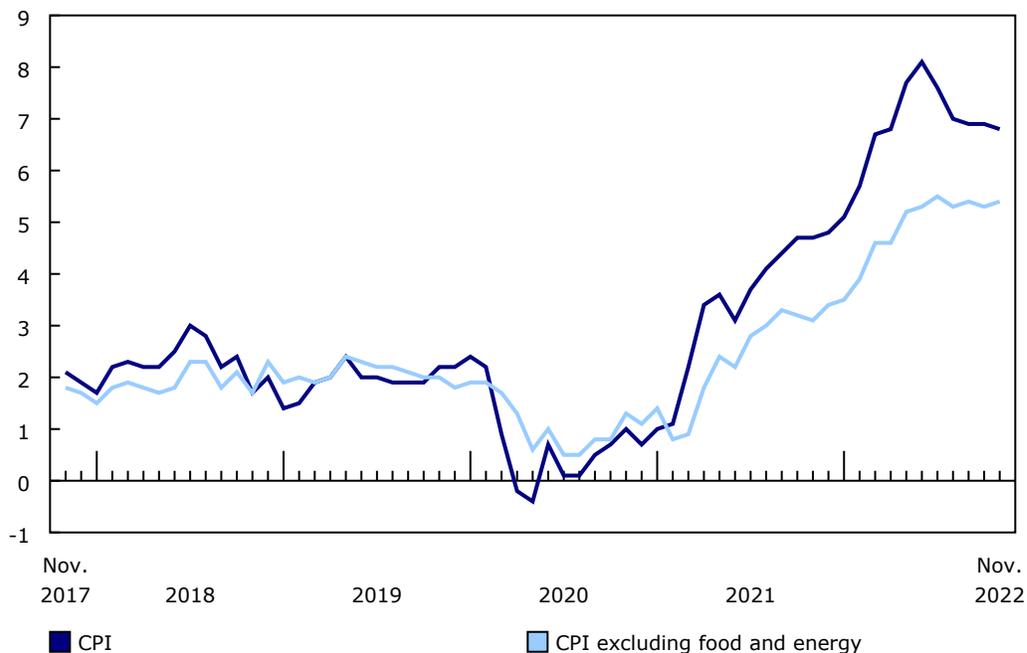
Excluding food and energy, prices rose 5.4% on a yearly basis in November, following a gain of 5.3% in October.

Slower price growth for gasoline and furniture was partially offset by faster growth in mortgage interest cost and rent.

On a monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.1% in November following a 0.7% gain in October. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI was up 0.4%.

Chart 1
12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and CPI excluding food and energy

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

Explore the Consumer Price Index tools

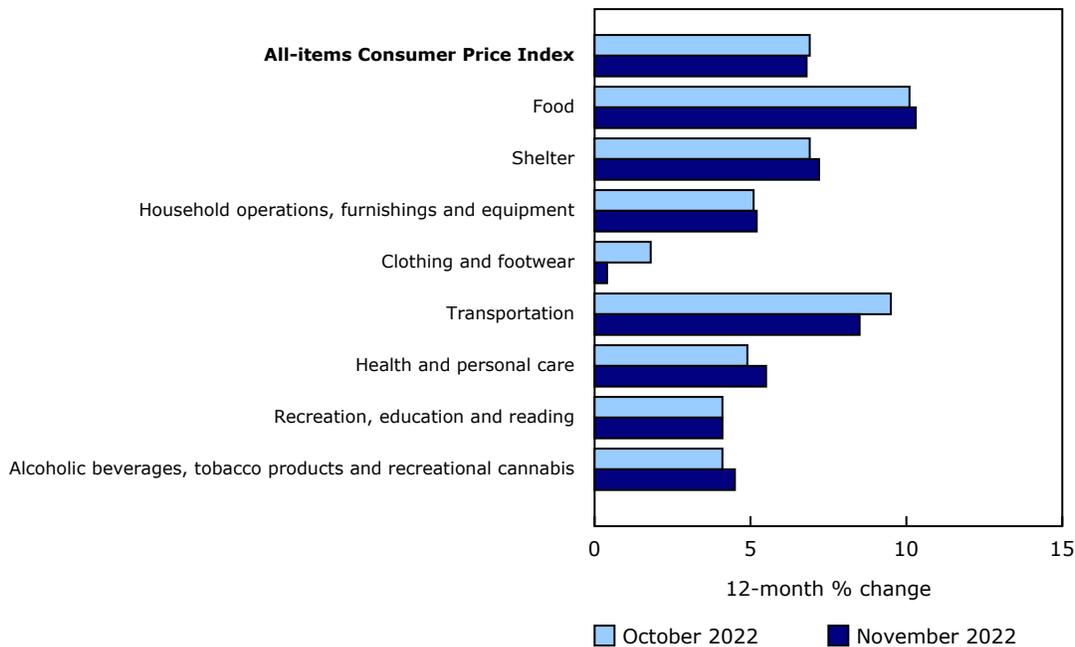
Check out the [Personal Inflation Calculator](#). This interactive calculator allows you to enter dollar amounts in the common expense categories to produce a personalized inflation rate, which you can compare to the official measure of inflation for the average Canadian household—the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Visit the [Consumer Price Index](#) portal to find all CPI data, publications, interactive tools, and announcements highlighting new products and upcoming changes to the CPI in one convenient location.

Browse the [Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#) to access current ([Latest Snapshot of the CPI](#)) and historical ([Price trends: 1914 to today](#)) CPI data in a customizable visual format.

Find the [answers to the most common questions](#) about the CPI in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

Chart 2 Prices rise at a faster pace in November in five major components



Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

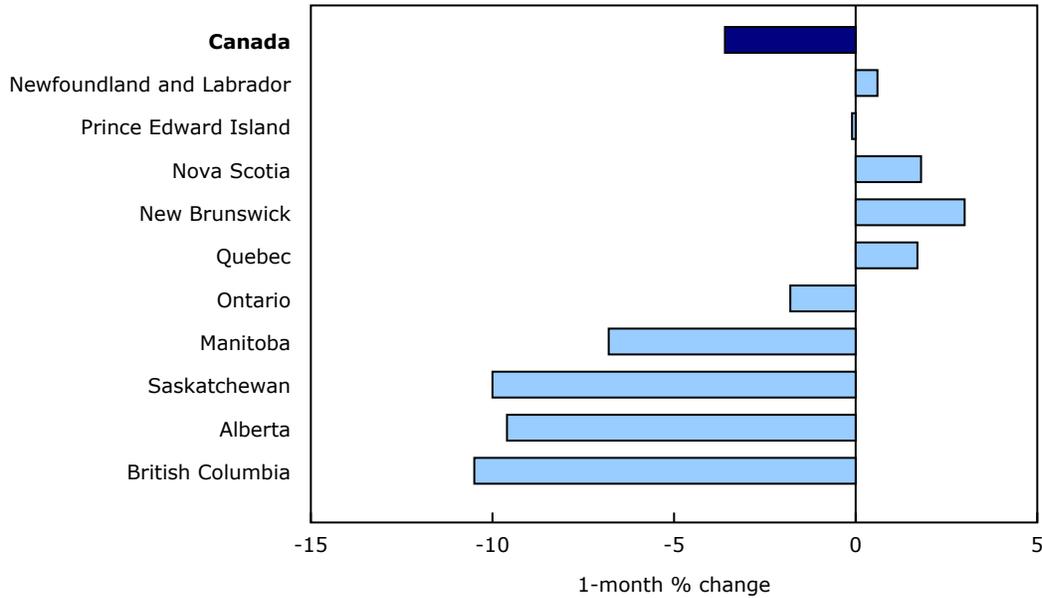
Gasoline prices fall month over month

On a monthly basis, gasoline prices fell 3.6% in November following a 9.2% increase in October, largely driven by price declines in Western Canada. The reopening of refineries in the western United States contributed to lower prices in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Year over year, gasoline prices rose 13.7% in November after rising 17.8% in October.

Chart 3

Drop in month-over-month gasoline prices in Western Canada drives the national decline



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

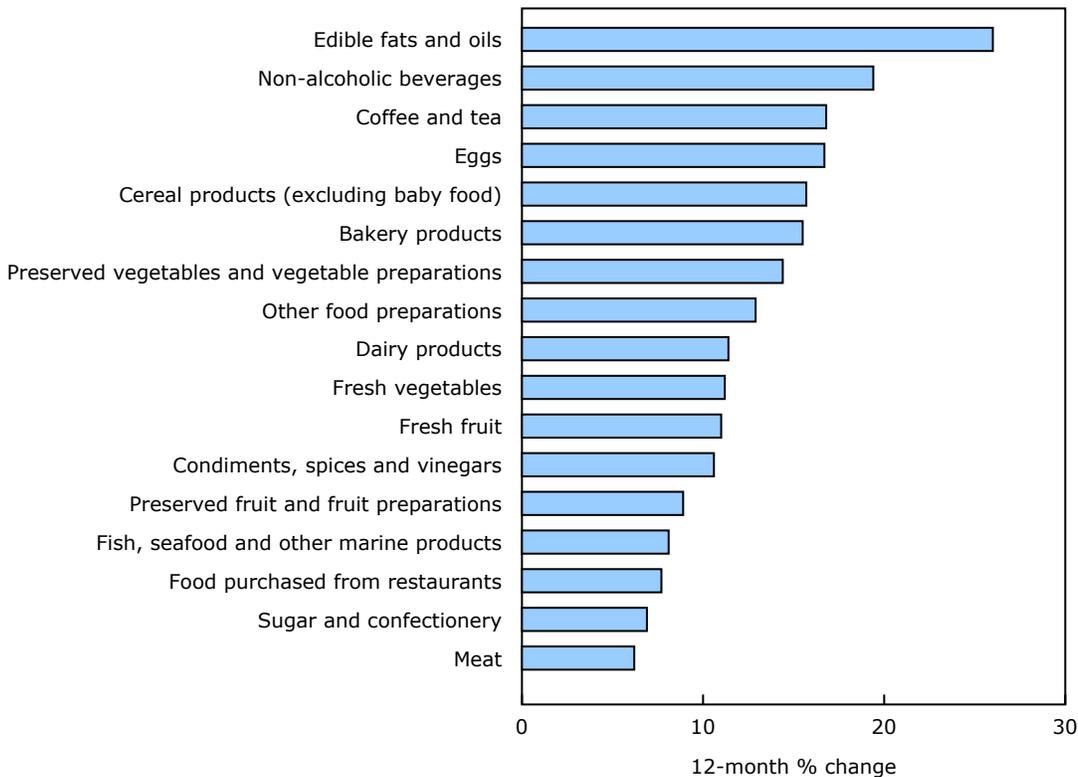
Grocery prices increase at a slightly faster pace

Prices for food purchased from stores rose 11.4% year over year in November, following an 11.0% gain in October. Food inflation remained broad-based, with prices for groceries rising at a faster rate than the all-items CPI every month since December 2021.

Canadians saw prices increase at a faster pace in November 2022 for non-alcoholic beverages (+19.4%), fresh fruit (+11.0%) and meat (+6.2%). Chicken prices rose 9.3% on a year-over-year basis, due partly to reduced global supply, as farmers have culled and quarantined birds infected with avian influenza.

Some notable year-over-year price increases were seen for products such as edible fats and oils (+26.0%), coffee and tea (+16.8%), eggs (+16.7%), cereal products (+15.7%) and bakery products (+15.5%). To explore some of the factors behind rising food prices, consult the article "[Behind the Numbers: What's Causing Growth in Food Prices.](#)"

Chart 4
Continued broad-based year-over-year increases across the food component



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

Shelter prices rise at a faster rate mainly due to mortgage interest cost and rent

Prices for shelter (+7.2%) rose at a faster pace year over year in November, mainly due to upward pressure from the mortgage interest cost and rent indexes.

Mortgage interest cost continued to rise at a faster rate year over year, up 14.5% in November compared with 11.4% in October, amid the higher interest rate environment. The increase in November was the largest since February 1983.

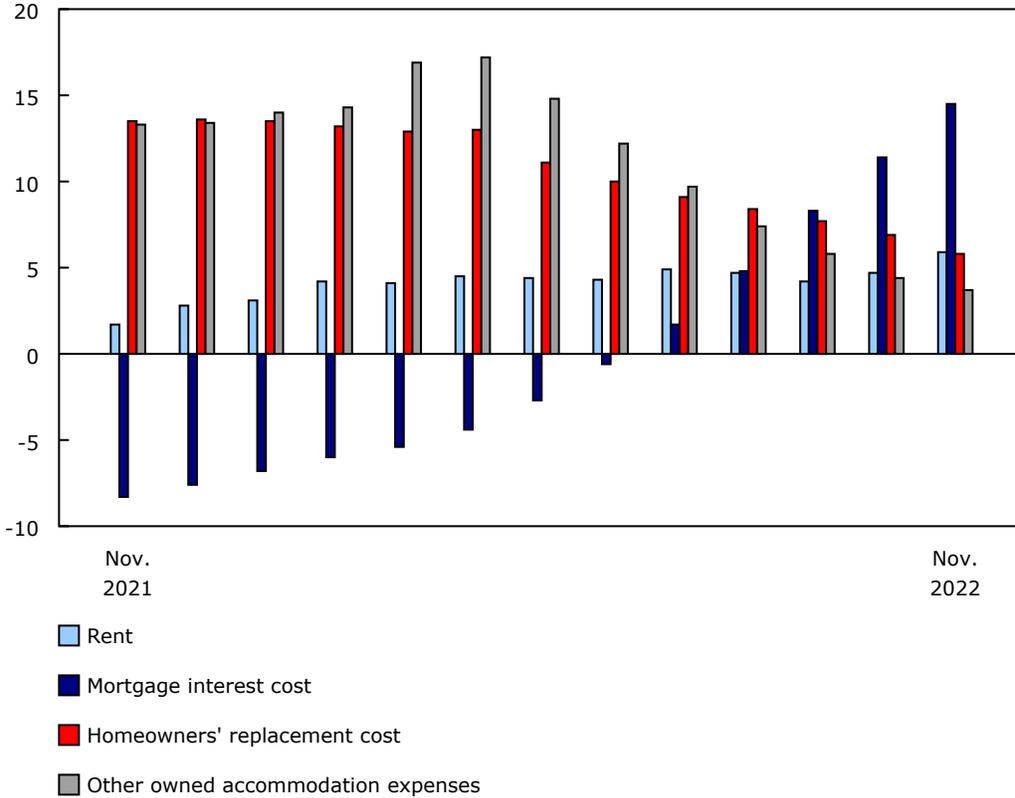
The rent index rose 5.9% in November on a year-over-year basis following a 4.7% increase in October. Among other factors, a higher interest rate environment, which may create barriers to homeownership, put upward pressure on the index. Rent prices accelerated the most in Prince Edward Island (+12.6%), British Columbia (+7.2%), Quebec (+5.3%) and Ontario (+7.1%).

Moderating the year-over-year price increase in the shelter component was a slowdown in the growth of the homeowners' replacement cost index (+5.8%) and other owned accommodation expenses (+3.7%), which includes realtor commission fees. These two indexes reflect a general cooling of the housing market, as growth in both indexes has slowed every month since May 2022.

Chart 5

Mortgage interest cost and rent continue to increase at a faster pace, as homeowners' replacement cost and other owned accommodation expenses increase at a slower rate

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

Slower year-over-year growth in furniture prices

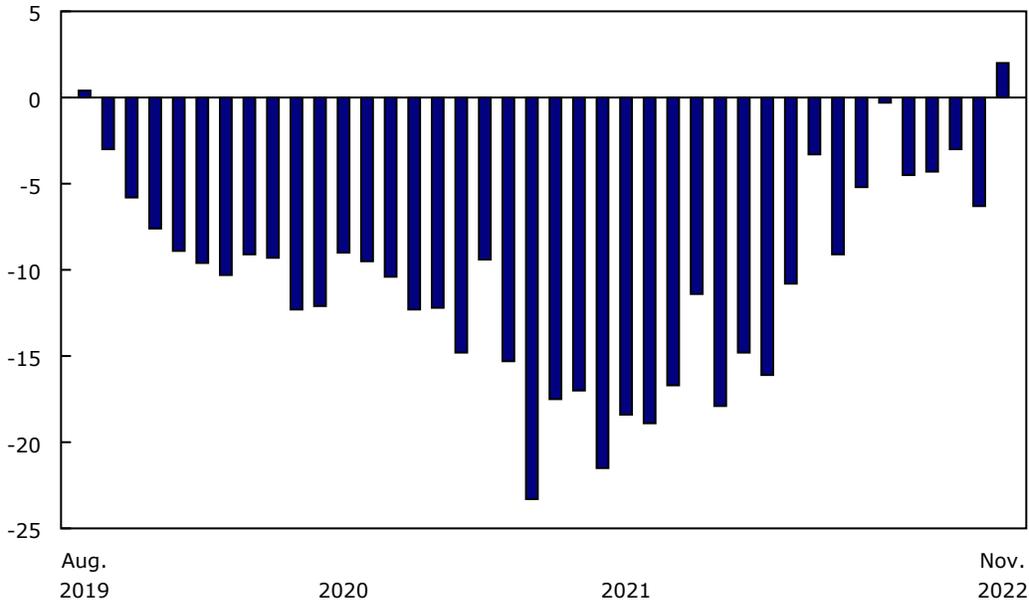
Furniture prices rose 8.1% year over year in November after eight consecutive months of increases above 12%. [This was largely the result of a base-year effect](#) resulting from a notable [monthly price increase in November 2021](#) amid higher shipping costs. Supply chain constraints have eased throughout the second half of 2022, which may also have contributed to the deceleration of furniture prices in November.

Prices for cellular services rise

In November, prices for cellular services rose on a year-over-year basis for the first time in three years. Consumers paid 2.0% more compared with November 2021, when prices fell amid a series of industry-wide price promotions offering reduced prices for phone plans and bonus data. Comparatively, there were fewer promotions offered in November 2022.

Chart 6
Prices for cellular services increase for the first time since 2019

12-month % change

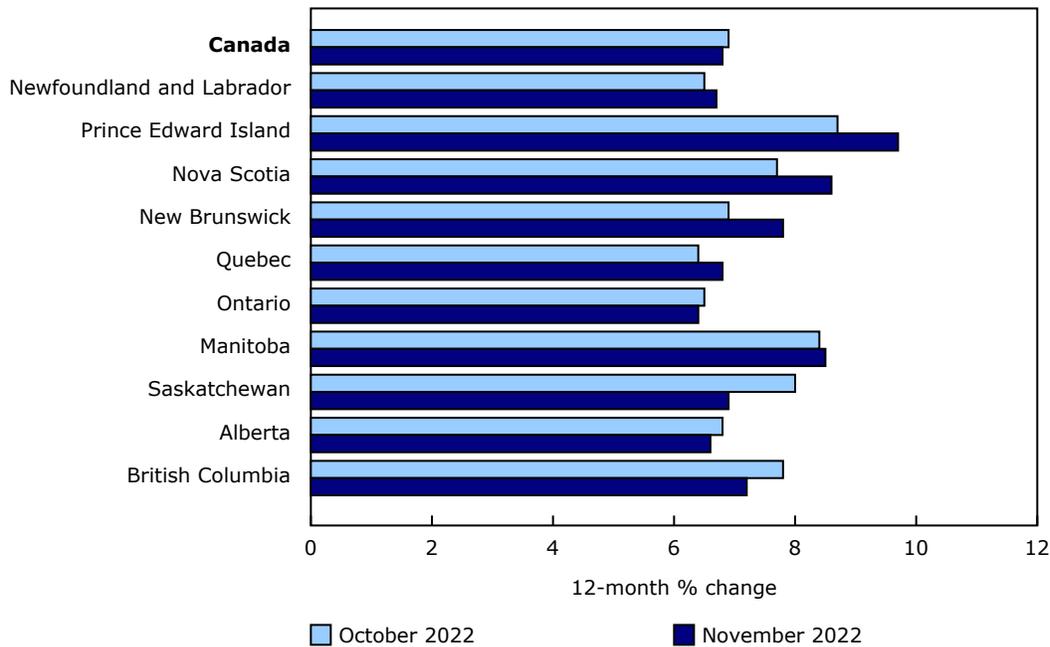


Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

Regional highlights

Year over year, prices rose at a faster pace in November compared with October in six provinces. Faster price growth was most visible in Prince Edward Island (+9.7%), Nova Scotia (+8.6%) and New Brunswick (+7.8%), where consumers paid more for fuel oil and other fuels. Fuel oil is more commonly used in these provinces to heat homes.

Chart 7
The Consumer Price Index rises at a faster pace in six provinces



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

Traveller accommodation in British Columbia

Year over year, consumers in British Columbia paid 9.5% more for traveller accommodation in November following a 32.7% increase in October. The slowdown, resulting from a 20.6% month-over-month decline, was driven by lower accommodation prices in Vancouver.

Electricity prices decelerate in Ontario

Electricity prices in Ontario rose at a slower year-over-year pace in November (+0.6%) compared with October (+3.7%), following a decrease in time-of-use rates, which was partially offset by a reduction in the Ontario electricity rebate.

Note to readers

Find the [answers to the most common questions](#) about the Consumer Price Index (CPI), including how food prices are collected, how shelter costs are measured, and why revisions to the CPI-common have been larger in recent months.

Real-time data tables

Real-time data table [18-10-0259-01](#) will be updated on January 3, 2023. For more information, consult the document "[Real-time data tables](#)."

Next release

The CPI for December 2022, including the Consumer Price Index Annual Review, will be released on January 17, 2023.

Table 1
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ^{1,2}	November 2021	October 2022	November 2022	October to November 2022	November 2021 to November 2022
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
All-items	100.00	144.2	153.8	154.0	0.1	6.8
Food	15.94	160.7	175.2	177.3	1.2	10.3
Shelter	29.80	155.9	166.2	167.2	0.6	7.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	14.50	126.3	132.9	132.9	0.0	5.2
Clothing and footwear	4.31	96.9	97.7	97.3	-0.4	0.4
Transportation	16.91	155.4	170.1	168.6	-0.9	8.5
Gasoline	4.28	210.8	248.6	239.6	-3.6	13.7
Health and personal care	4.62	134.1	140.4	141.5	0.8	5.5
Recreation, education and reading	9.29	118.5	125.0	123.4	-1.3	4.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	4.63	176.6	183.5	184.5	0.5	4.5
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	84.06	141.0	149.8	149.7	-0.1	6.2
All-items excluding food and energy	76.65	136.8	144.1	144.2	0.1	5.4
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	95.37	143.1	152.9	153.1	0.1	7.0
All-items excluding energy	92.59	141.0	149.4	149.8	0.3	6.2
All-items excluding gasoline	95.72	141.9	150.8	151.2	0.3	6.6
Energy ³	7.41	188.4	217.9	214.6	-1.5	13.9
Goods	48.88	131.7	141.9	142.2	0.2	8.0
Durable goods	14.41	98.6	104.2	103.8	-0.4	5.3
Semi-durable goods	7.08	99.3	103.0	103.2	0.2	3.9
Non-durable goods	27.39	160.8	176.6	177.4	0.5	10.3
Services	51.12	156.5	165.2	165.5	0.2	5.8

1. 2021 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2022 prices, Canada, effective with the May 2022 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): Tables [18-10-0004-01](#) and [18-10-0007-01](#).

Table 2
Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ^{1,2}	November 2021	October 2022	November 2022	October to November 2022	November 2021 to November 2022
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	144.2	153.8	154.0	0.1	6.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.30	146.9	156.4	156.8	0.3	6.7
Prince Edward Island	0.37	148.0	160.7	162.3	1.0	9.7
Nova Scotia	2.39	146.0	157.1	158.5	0.9	8.6
New Brunswick	1.91	144.6	154.4	155.9	1.0	7.8
Quebec	20.23	140.5	149.2	150.1	0.6	6.8
Ontario	40.46	146.0	155.2	155.4	0.1	6.4
Manitoba	3.18	144.7	156.7	157.0	0.2	8.5
Saskatchewan	2.84	146.8	157.8	157.0	-0.5	6.9
Alberta	11.47	151.6	161.8	161.6	-0.1	6.6
British Columbia	15.67	138.1	148.6	148.1	-0.3	7.2
Whitehorse	0.08	140.3	151.8	152.0	0.1	8.3
Yellowknife	0.08	144.3	154.7	155.6	0.6	7.8
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	133.9	139.4	139.6	0.1	4.3

1. 2021 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2022 prices, effective with the May 2022 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Tables [18-10-0004-01](#) and [18-10-0007-01](#).

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted¹

	September 2022	October 2022	November 2022	September to October 2022	October to November 2022
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	153.0	153.9	154.5	0.6	0.4
Food	175.5	176.5	177.7	0.6	0.7
Shelter	164.9	166.2	167.2	0.8	0.6
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	132.5	132.6	132.9	0.1	0.2
Clothing and footwear	95.5	95.7	95.3	0.2	-0.4
Transportation	168.4	170.7	170.8	1.4	0.1
Health and personal care	139.3	140.1	141.0	0.6	0.6
Recreation, education and reading	124.6	124.9	124.8	0.2	-0.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	182.6	183.6	184.6	0.5	0.5
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food	148.8	149.6	150.1	0.5	0.3
All-items excluding food and energy ²	143.5	143.9	144.4	0.3	0.3

1. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the release of January data. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section of survey [2301](#).

2. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): Table [18-10-0006-01](#).

Table 4
Consumer Price Index statistics, preferred measures of core inflation – Bank of Canada definitions, year-over-year percent change, Canada^{1,2}

	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022	November 2022
	% change			
CPI-common ^{3,5}	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7
CPI-median ^{4,6}	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3

- For more information on these measures of core inflation, please consult the [methodology](#) and [general information](#) documents found in the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section of survey [2301](#).
- The Bank of Canada's preferred measures of core inflation, CPI-common, CPI-median and CPI-trim, are subject to revision. In the case of CPI-median and CPI-trim, this results from the fact that these measures are based on seasonally adjusted price index series. In the case of CPI-common, revisions are due to the statistical technique used, as the factor model is estimated over all available historical data. Table 18-10-0259-01 contains the historical release data for these three measures and will be updated every month.
- This measure is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) series adjusted to remove the effect of changes in indirect taxes.
- This measure is based on CPI series that have been treated to remove the effect of changes in indirect taxes and that have been seasonally adjusted.
- CPI-common is a measure of core inflation that tracks common price changes across categories in the CPI basket.
- CPI-median is a measure of core inflation corresponding to the price change located at the 50th percentile (in terms of CPI basket weights) of the distribution of price changes in a given month.
- CPI-trim is a measure of core inflation that excludes CPI components whose rates of change in a given month are located in the tails of the distribution of price changes.

Source(s): Table [18-10-0256-01](#).

Table 5
Main contributors to the 12-month and 1-month change in the Consumer Price Index

	November 2021 to November 2022
	% change
Main contributors to the 12-month change	
Main upward contributors	
Gasoline	13.7
Purchase of passenger vehicles	7.8
Mortgage interest cost	14.5
Rent	5.9
Food purchased from restaurants	7.7
Main downward contributors	
Video equipment	-9.4
Passenger vehicle registration fees	-28.2
Digital computing equipment and devices	-8.6
Internet access services	-3.9
Purchase of digital media	-14.9
	October to November 2022
	% change
Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted	
Main upward contributors	
Fresh vegetables	10.0
Mortgage interest cost	2.5
Rent	1.2
Fuel oil and other fuels	13.1
Fresh fruit	3.1
Main downward contributors	
Gasoline	-3.6
Traveller accommodation	-10.6
Internet access services	-2.5
Travel tours	-7.8
Other owned accommodation expenses	-0.5

Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

Available tables: [18-10-0001-01](#), [18-10-0004-01](#), [18-10-0006-01](#) and [18-10-0256-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).

The "[Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#)" is available on the Statistics Canada website.

More information on the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is available in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)).

For information on the history of the CPI in Canada, consult the publication *Exploring the First Century of Canada's Consumer Price Index* ([62-604-X](#)).

Two videos, "[An Overview of Canada's Consumer Price Index \(CPI\)](#)" and "[The Consumer Price Index and Your Experience of Price Change](#)," are available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

Find out [answers to the most common questions](#) posed about the CPI in the context of COVID-19 and beyond.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).